(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1956.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1784.

PARIS, *Feb.* 27.

SEVERAL Americans have settled at Martinico, about the environs of the city of St. Pierre, where they have eſtabliſhed a manufacture of rum, which turns out to be as good as that which is made by the Engliſh in Jamaica and Barbados. Adminiſtration, wiſhing to render this article a branch of commerce at the French Antilles, have permitted large ſhips to be built at Martinico, for imports and exports, both to Europe and America, of that liquor, which ought to be preferred to taffia, which burns and excoriates the entrails of the blacks, and which is the cauſe of many incurable diſorders among them.

April 6. The king, deſirous to give to the baillie de Suffrein, ſuch marks of his ſatisfaction as might be proportioned to the ſervices of that commander, has nominated him to the firſt vacant riband of his majeſty's orders; created in his favour a fourth place of vice-admiral, granting him a free acceſs to the royal apartments; and, in order to enhance the value of theſe favours, his majeſty was pleaſed to ſignify, himſelf, his pleaſure to the baillie, beſtowing, at the ſame time, the higheſt encomiums on the conduct and ſucceſs of the vice-admiral.

LONDON, *March* 12.

A few days ago a perſon in man's habit, who has for ſeveral years begged in the ſtreets of Edinburgh, being intoxicated, was run over by a cart, and had one of her legs broke. This perſon being taken to the infirmary, where a number of ſtudents were preſent, poſitively refuſed to be undreſſed; however, as this ceremony was neceſſary, it was performed by force, when, to the aſtoniſhment of all preſent, the patient proved to be a woman. She is about fifty; a love affair in the early part of her life occaſioned her leaving her family, which is a very genteel one; ſhe enliſted in the army, and was in ſeveral campaigns in the ſame regiment in which her beloved was an officer, who was killed by her ſide; and receiving her diſcharge, ſhe choſe to continue the diſguiſe, in order to conceal herſelf from her relations.

April 3. Mr. Rymer, ſhoe-maker to the prince of Wales, received a meſſage from his royal highneſs, intimating his expectation that he would vote for Mr. Fox. "So he does not aſk this as a favour," ſaid the ſhoe-maker, "but he expects it?" "Yes," ſaid the meſſenger, "and if his expectations be diſappointed you will loſe his cuſtom." Mr. Rymer tore from his ſign the three oſtrich feathers, and ſaid, "Tell his royal highneſs, I depend not on him, but on a generous public—I will not vote for Mr. Fox." We wiſh for the honour of a perſonage in whom we are ſo much intereſted, that the prince had the magnanimity to have applauded this undaunted ſpirit.

April 6. However extraordinary it may appear, we have it upon the authority of two gentlemen of rank and veracity, that Dr. Dodd, who was ſuppoſed to have been executed for forgery, is now living in South-America, and waits only for an act of grace to return to his native country.

We are aſſured a candidate for a certain borough in the weſt of England has taken a very extraordinary method of enſuring himſelf ſucceſs, by ſending pine apples to the wives and daughters of the electors, elegantly ornamented with lace, &c. worth ten or twelve pounds.

Dr. Prieſtly has received the honour of being elected one of the eight foreign members of the royal academy of ſciences at Paris.

To ſupport the Yorkſhire election £. 30,000 is already ſubſcribed on each ſide, and it is expected to coſt £. 100,000 before the conteſt is decided.

Every account from Holland brings freſh evaſion of a ratification, ſo that it is now clear they wait for ſome diſpatches from India, which are to determine the ſentiments of Tippo Saib. If theſe are poſitively hoſtile and no peace is to be expected, it appears to be the intention of our good friends in Holland, to make a continuance of the Aſiatic war as formidable to us as poſſible, by giving our enemies every aſſiſtance and countenance in their power.

April 8. A gentleman, who had a vote both for Weſtminſter and Surry, being very ſtrongly ſolicited by a certain dutcheſs to vote for Charles Fox and Sir Robert Clayton, anſwered, "that he was very ſorry it was not in his power to oblige her grace, but that he had made an unalterable reſolution neither to vote for the *fox* nor *gooſe*."

April 14. Some letters were received in town yeſterday from Nottingham, which mention a heavy ſtorm in the foreſt of Sherwood on Friday night laſt, which was attended with much lightning, equally vivid with what has been commonly experienced in the hotteſt ſeaſons. On Northampton Chaſe there was a ſimilar ſtorm the ſame evening; and on Finchley Common and Enfield Chaſe, from the report of perſons who were out late, there was a prodigious appearance of electric matter falling from the clouds.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, April 7.

"We have received within theſe few days great orders for goods to be ſent to America, in conſequence of which we have ſeveral large ſhips juſt come out of the dock loading, and will be ready to ſail on the 20th of May at-fartheſt.

April 16. The blow aimed at the liberty of the preſs in Ireland ought to give an alarm to every Engliſhman. If the preſent adminiſtration can accompliſh this deſtruction in one country, they will attempt it in the other. The bill which government have hurried through the houſe of commons, makes a ſlave of every printer and proprietor of a news-paper in Ireland. It ties him up before he can commit an offence. What can tyranny do more? The principal of liberty ſays, that no man is to be ſhackled, in order that he may not commit felony—he is obnoxious to *ſubſequent puniſhment*, but not to *previous reſtraint*. If government eſtabliſh this law, it is only by the arms of volunteers that the people can maintain their liberties.

April 17. The Weſtminſter election has been attended with more curious manœuvres than any other conteſt on the preſent occaſion; and if a ſcrutiny ſhould be demanded, it will be found, that hundreds of dead men have polled in Covent Garden, whoſe bones have lain peaceably in the different pariſh vaults, for theſe one, two, three, and even four years paſt, whilſt a number of others have been ſo troubled with a ſhort memory, that they have polled in the preſent conteſt four or five times each.

April 22. The French keep all their ſeamen in their own ſervice, whilſt thoſe of England and Ireland are ſcattered among the navigators of all nations.

Politicians, who pretend to extraordinary intelligence from Holland, inſiſt that miſchief is brooding there, and that the cloven foot will appear, when this country is not prepared for a diſcovery.

A chimney-ſweeper in a certain borough town, being one of the laſt voters at a violent contested election, was ſtrongly preſſed by each candidate to honour him with his vote. The fellow, who was at a loſs for ſome time to tell which fine gentleman moſt merited his ſuffrage, at laſt recollecting that he had often heard of kiſſing hands among the great folks, declared that he would not vote for either, unleſs they would kiſs his hand. One of them accordingly came forward, and having in vain endeavoured to perſuade the ſweep to diſpenſe with ſo diſagreeable a ceremony, actually ſaluted his ſooty fingers; after which, confidently claiming the expected reward, "No, no!" ſays the chimney-ſweeper, "I ſhan't vote for you; for I am ſure he that would kiſs my hand, would kiſs the miniſter's a-e."

April 23. A letter from Amſterdam ſays, that they have received an account from the Cape of Good Hope, that they have had a violent hurricane there, which has blown down many buildings, and ſome people buried in the ruins. Three ſhips were drove from their anchors and forced out to ſea, and it is feared they will be loſt. Some other veſſels received conſiderable damage in the harbour.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 14.

"The affair of the ſtadtholder engages the attention of people of all ranks, as it is likely to lay a baſis of troubles not eaſily removed. There has long been a deſign among the French faction, to ſhake the power of the houſe of Orange, but hitherto without effect. The baron Drugire, envoy from Denmark, has delivered a manifeſto to the ſtates general, who are now ſitting, ſimilar to that from the court of Berlin, to which the baron de Thuylemeyer is labouring daily to obtain an anſwer."

A letter from St. Maloes mentions that great rejoicings were made there and at Rochelle, Breſt, and Rennes, upon the honourable acquittal of the count de Graſſe, who received the moſt convincing marks of affection and eſteem from the magiſtrates of the great towns through which he paſſed, on his way from Port l'Orient to Paris.

DUBLIN, *April* 3.

A fiſh was lately cut up at Lurgan, in the belly of which a ſilver watch was found.

April 9. A moſt extraordinary accident happened on Monday evening; a gentlewoman and her gallant, who eloped, we hear, from the county of Kildare, were unexpectedly met at the door of an inn in Church-ſtreet by her huſband and brother; her companion bounced out of the poſt-chaiſe, and fired a piſtol at her huſband, which wounded him deſperately, the brother returned the fire, and wounded the gallant in the arm, who then ran up to the dining room where they thought to ſecure him, but he opened the window, leaped into the ſtreet, and eſcaped. The huſband lies dangerouſly ill, and the lady is confined. The offender is ſaid to be one of their ſervants.

April 12. In our laſt we announced the prodigious entries of Iriſh linens on Wedneſday for America. We are happy to aſſert that that trade ſtill continues rapidly to be extended to the above and every other part of the world without paſſing through the medium of England. On Thurſday entries were made to Philadelphia and New-York, of 135,966 yards of Iriſh linen. A new and valuable trade is likely to take place, of paper hangings, of which upwards of 4000 dozen were exported at ſame time.

BOSTON, *June* 17.

Extract of a letter from Paſſamaquady, to a perſon in this town, dated May 27.

"We are much ſurpriſed, that nothing has been done by government reſpecting the lines between Maſſachuſetts and Nova-Scotia; the Britons are as much ſurpriſed as we are at the neglect. Our expectations were great when we heard congreſs had ordered it to be ſettled, relying that long before this every thing would be ſettled to mutual ſatisfaction.

"Beſides loſing ſuch a great quantity of valuable land, the inhabitants are ſubject to other difficulties; the line not being ſettled, perpetual diſputes will ariſe between individuals, which I believe is the ſincere wiſh of all to prevent; but we can do nothing of ourſelves, without proper authority interpoſes. I hope it may not be neglected much longer, as the evil daily increaſes, and it is uncertain how far the Britons will extend, if not put a ſtop to; near 200 families have arrived on Skuduck this ſeaſon."

June 21. By a gentleman from Canada we are aſſured, that the Canadians behold our preſent growing importance, in the ſcale of empires, with a longing eye. Oppreſſed with the weight of tyrannic juriſprudence—connected to the inhabitants of the United States by vicinity—and prompted by the part the illuſtrious monarch of their mother country, and his ſubjects, have taken, they moſt ſeriouſly meditate a revolt from their preſent uſurped maſters, and ſeem determined to add another ſtar in the American conſtellation. The extent of that fertile province, the advantageouſneſs of its ſituation for commerce, and its proximity to us, make their revolution an event devoutly to be wiſhed.

NEW-YORK, *June* 18.

Late London papers adviſe, that horſes were purchaſing in Hanover and Holſtein, for remounting the king of Pruſſia's cavalry: the oſtenſible cauſe is, the preſent ſituation of his nephew the prince of Orange. This illuſtrious perſon is alſo nephew to the king of England, and was very much inclined to have induced the United States of Netherland to a declaration of war againſt America, and her illuſtrious ally, the king of France: for the effecting this purpoſe every ſtep was taken that the great power and influence of the ſtadtholder, and the ſtill more prevailing force of Engliſh guineas could be expected to accompliſh, but in vain; the ſuperior addreſs and abilities of Mr. Adams, ambaſſador from Congreſs, proved ſuperior to the united force of the enemies to this country; and Sir Joſeph Yorke, the Engliſh ambaſſador, was every where treated with a ſtudied indifference and contempt, whilſt Mr. Adams had every mark of diſtinction ſhewn him. The manner in which the rupture commenced, with Holland is ſo notorious, that we ſhould waſte our time and the patience of our readers by the recapitulation of an event which the haughty ſpirit of England induced her to precipitate, although ſo very contrary to her natural intereſt, and the obligation of ſacred treaties. Although Holland is completely a republic, and governed by the acts paſſed in the aſſembly, compoſed of repreſentatives from the different ſtates, yet there is annexed to the office of ſtadtholder almoſt the whole executive power; his averſion to the war was now manifeſt; the dilatory manner in which Holland fitted out her marine permitted the enemy to beat her almoſt every where; although the engagement between the Dutch and Engliſh off the Dogger bank evinced pretty plainly that the former were willing to have fought if they had been well led to the charge. A continuation of great national loſſes, quick in ſucceſſion, exaſperated the people of Holland beyond all bounds; the lower order eſpecially were impatient: the preſs teemed with inflammatory pamphlets and prints highly reflecting upon the perſon and family of the prince. Every effort has been uſed by the civil power to reſtore internal peace to the ſtates of Netherland, but without producing the deſired effect. In all probability, however, time would have brought about the wiſhed for reformation, had not the king of Pruſſia unſeaſonably interfered in behalf of his nephew; this has added fuel to the flame. The politicians of England are ſpinning their coſtive brains in producing paragraphs to prove what a terrible deal of harm Old Frederick may do to Holland, but the wiſe people of that country will not be eaſily frightened out of court by the cavalry of Pruſſia, as from their maritime ſituation they may deſpiſe the impotent threats of a monarch that has not a ſhip of force in any of his harbours. The landing of his army will not, therefore, be ſo eaſily brought to bear.

June 23. Yeſterday about eleven o'clock, A. M. Barbary Stillwell, was brought forth from the public gaol, to the awful but juſt ſentence of execution, for the murder of Benjamin Carpenter, an inoffenſive, helpleſs, unprotected infant, of three years old. If ſuch a tragic ſcene could be viewed unmoved, the enormity of the crime would certainly produce the effect; ſympathy in diſtreſs nevertheleſs operated viſibly, and, notwithſtanding the credit due to the paſſions of an enraged multitude, they forgot the faults of an unhappy culprit, and the tear of pity was generally ſeen to accompany her exit.

June 24. On Monday laſt arrived here, the ſhip Thomas, captain Lindſay, in eight weeks from Glaſgow, with a valuable cargo of goods, and ſixty four paſſengers; moſt of them healthy mechanics—tailors, carpenters, blackſmiths, painters, &c. and a few farmers, who appear to be decent people, of ſtrict morals! ſuch are wanted here—ſuch are a valuable acquiſition to any country. We learn that many thouſands ſtand ready to come to this ſtate, provided proper plans of encouragement for ſettling lands were made and communicated to them.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 26.

Extract of a letter from Barbados, dated May 14, 1784.

"By the lateſt accounts from England we are taught to flatter ourſelves, that the prohibitory act will be done away, and that the trade between America and theſe colonies will be laid open, and put on the footing it

was formerly. We wish that this intelligence may prove true, and acceptable to our American friends."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam.

"If you receive the London papers, no doubt you may be inclined to conclude, that no speck on the face of the globe can be as unfortunate as our commonwealth. Abating the ordinary ferment attending differences of opinion in our assemblies, we never were more united nor disposed to make a respectable figure in Europe. While England, at home and abroad, appears convulsed and on the verge of some revolution, every power on our continent attends to her fall with jealous anxiety. The Irish volunteers, who have made some figure, are now in a ferment; and we hear, that some of their gasconading and defeated generals, with their roost-robbing followers from your continent, are preparing to commence campaigns against them; but it is the general wish that they may terminate, as very lately, in disgrace and separation of dominion.

June 29. By letters from London, dated the beginning of May, we have received the agreeable intelligence of the ship Prince of Liege, captain All, having put into Fayall, after springing a-leak. This vessel left London the beginning of March, and it was feared had been lost at sea.

Yesterday morning the ship Friendship, captain M'Adam, arrived here from Belfast, with near five hundred passengers. She was eight weeks on her voyage.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 15.

"Our city now wears the appearance of a town besieged. The whole garrison is constantly on the watch; the five regiments of foot and one of horse on duty here, are all supplied with powder and ball; and when those who are not actually on guard have occasion for rest, they are obliged to sleep in their cloaths, that they may be ready for service at a minute's warning. In that part of Dublin which is in the earl of Meath's liberty, and which is inhabited principally by the poor silk and other weavers, a battalion is constantly posted, and two or three sentinels are stationed at the corner of every street; their orders are not to suffer more than three persons to walk through the streets. The sight of the military force, and the preparations that appear at the barracks, for falling on the people at a moment's warning, will it is feared, drive the starving manufacturers to desperation; and if they do stir, no doubt many of them will fall by the bullet and the bayonet; but what may be the consequence of shedding of their blood, Heaven only knows. Hitherto the volunteers have acted with the utmost temper and circumspection. But it is not in the nature of man to stand by, and tamely see his fellow citizens butchered before his eyes, and the city delivered up to a brutal soldiery. They have arms in their hands; they know how to use them, and they have the feelings of men. May God in his mercy avert the danger that threatens us!"

RICHMOND, *June* 26.

We are informed, that one day last week, Matthew Wombie, of the county of Isle-of-White, in a fit of intoxication, deprived his wife, when pregnant, of her existence, by splitting her skull, and afterwards dissevering her head from her body with a broad ax; he also with the same weapon, put a period to the lives of four of his children out of six, the others having made their escape whilst the massacre was committing. He was a man possessed of a small tract of land, generally called an industrious, sober, and well disposed citizen; but is now confined, and confesses his crime, which is the only direct proof of this shocking tragedy.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 8.

The ADDRESS of his EXCELLENCY

ALEXANDER MARTIN, Esq;

Governor, captain-general, and commander in chief, of the state of North Carolina, to both houses of the general assembly, the 20th of April, 1784.

Gentlemen of the honourable the general assembly,

I AM happy to meet so respectable a representation of the state at this important crisis, when objects of great national as well as internal concern are to employ your councils, and attend your decisions; from the wisdom of which, I have the highest confidence, those establishments necessary for the interest of the united empire, and the property of this state, will be formed.

The several communications necessary for your information on this occation I do myself the honour to lay before you; among which, with great satisfaction, I first present you with the definitive treaty, concluded at Paris, between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, by their respective commissioners, the 3d day of September last, transmitted to me by the secretary of congress; by which, under God, our sovereignty and independence are fully confirmed, a conflict with one of the first nations of Europe gloriously terminated, and a revolution produced, scarce equalled in the annals of mankind: By which we have also secured the inestimable rights of humanity, and the enjoyment of those domestic and political blessings which contribute to render freemen happy. A recommendation from congress pursuant to the tenor of the said treaty accompanies the same, which will require such attentive consideration suitable to its great importance.

With pleasure I communicate to you from the above authority a treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between the United States and his majesty the king of Sweden, the 3d day of April, 1783. The alliance with this great northern power, at the then situation of our affairs, was somewhat unexpected, and becomes the more engaging and interesting, as that monarch, with generous and princely affection for these states, requests it may be known it was unsolicited by them. This new friend to the American republic, joined to her other illustrious allies, raises her to still higher importance, and entitles her to rank among the most favoured nations of the earth.

The jealousy of Britain seems yet to be awake at these distinguished marks of friendship and respect we are honoured with from her neighbours; still uneasy at our separation from her, she wishes by her commerce, to accomplish what she failed by her arms, that we may become her tributaries. I lay before you a proclamation of his Britannic majesty in council, under the authority of his parliament, restricting the American trade to his West India islands in British vessels; a measure not only injurious to the commerce and navigation of the United States, but highly derogatory to their national honour.

An act of the honourable the legislature of Virginia, together with the communications of his excellency the governor of that state, and our delegates in congress on this subject, I submit to your deliberations; urging the propriety and necessity of granting to congress powers similar to those mentioned in said act, or adopting such uniformity of measures as may be pursued by the other states, that this great commercial wound be healed; in the mean while, that you remove every obstacle in the way on our part, in cultivating harmony and good-will between the two powers, agreeable to the spirit of the late treaty and those principles of reciprocity, on which it is expressly founded.

I present you with a circular letter from his late Excellency General Washington, which I am honoured with, for your deliberations, and which he is pleased to signify may be considered his "Legacy to the States," on his retirement to the class of fellow-citizens, after gaining the mighty objects of the revolution. The interesting matters therein contained evince the able statesman in our late illustrious commander, and demand your serious and particular notice. We must be greatly sensible with him, that the powers delegated to congress by the confederation must be exercised, and supported in the several states, in their fullest extent, to give life and vigour to the American union; otherwise they will become disjoined, feeble, and inadequate to bring to a point the federal government; resolutions and recommendations will be only the shadow or theory of power, to which philosophers may indeed pay obedience, when a practical coercive government must bind the nation. Great wisdom hath been discovered in forming these new commonwealths, and connecting them under one common sovereignty in congress; to whose constitutional authority, if due submission be not yielded, in regulating and directing the affairs of the united republic, a time may come, which God avert, when jealousies and competitions may arise from restless enterprising ambition, and feuds and factions rend the boasted knot, too slender and too loosely tied; and thereby subject the scattered powers of the continent to the first tyrant who will dare to seize them.

The laws of Solon and Lycurgus are still revered, but Sparta, Athens, and the other confederated states of antient Greece, long since have been no more; pride and ambition dissolved their union, which, during their continuance, caused their enemies to tremble: from those sources sprang their intestine divisions, by which they became a prey to a conqueror, whose more compacted strength and wiser councils soon gave law to the world. The superstructure of the vast American commonwealth is raised, we trust, on a firmer foundation; on a land unknown to Alexander or Cæsar; it remains for time and experience to complete the building; the eyes of the world are on this new phænomenon, wondering how the mighty work is so far accomplished: one of the apartments of this fabric is yours, the task will be to strengthen, ornament, and finish, what is so well designed, under one uniform appearance; otherwise rude disjointed materials may weaken and disfigure the whole, and one faulty pillar bring the goodly structure to the ground.

The important business of a continental revenue from this state was left undetermined in the last session of the assembly: I am earnestly pressed by his excellency the president of congress, and the financier, to urge the importance of this subject at your first meeting; and even to call you together at an earlier day than the present for this purpose. The weighty arguments contained in the resolutions of congress, their addresses, and other papers I present you with, anticipate any further observations of mine on this topic; but most earnestly to request your compliance with the requisitions of that honourable body, or form in your wisdom some other plan of supporting on your part the continental credit, by which the national character of these states is to be supported at home, and respected abroad.

That the poor be relieved as much as possible in the business of taxation, it may not be improper to suggest, that should you approve of the impost recommended by congress, in addition to the same, some funds be raised for public exigencies, from duties on such articles of produce, in which the more opulent are concerned, provided those states who cultivate the same articles accede to the measure, and extend it to themselves.

The defence of the state, as well as the union, must now be placed in our militia, who being properly arranged, might be very respectable, and answer all the purposes of a standing army.

The boundary with our sister state of South-Carolina, claimed in our bill of rights, is now a proper subject for your consideration, to ascertain which with precision becomes daily more interesting.

A treaty was directed by an act of the last session to be held with the Cherokee Indians, to obtain a cession of their claim to certain lands in the western country within the chartered limits of the state, and that goods to a certain amount be bought and given them as a compensation for the same. The difficulty of procuring proper goods hath somewhat retarded this business, but this is removed, as a purchase has been lately made, and the goods arrived; the intentions of the legislature will be answered, as soon as they can be conveyed to the place of holding the treaty.

The act for opening an entry office for the said lands seems to contain some ambiguities of expression, which I submit to your pleasure for further explanation and amendment.

The paper emission of the last assembly having the happy effect in discharging part of the pay of the continental line of this state, to the great satisfaction of the officers and men, and the public in general, permit me to propose the expediency of forming a sinking fund for collecting and destroying the same yearly, or sooner, that it continue no longer than the period the legislature have assured the public its existence will terminate; by which in the mean while a greater credit will be given to the residue of that emission, which may remain in circulation to the time aforesaid.

The trade and navigation of this country is of lasting consequence, and require your immediate interposition and patronage. It is necessary our rivers be rendered more navigable, our roads opened and supported, by which the industrious planter may have his produce carried to market with more ease and convenience. Thereby more merchants of opulence would be induced to settle in the state, and open new resources of industry among our inhabitants; whose labour being fully compensated, daily additions would be making to their respective wealth, in proportion to which the revenues of the state would be also increased.

The inspection laws have long been dormant; I beg leave to remind you of the necessity of their revival or amendment, that the former credit of our produce be still supported at foreign markets.

Let me call your attention to the education of our youth. May seminaries of learning be revived and encouraged, where the understanding may be enlightened—the heart mended—and genius cherished—whence the state may draw forth men of abilities to direct her councils, and support her government.

Religion and virtue claim your particular care. Legislators in all ages and nations have interwoven the government with these essential materials—to preserve the morals of the people, is to preserve the state—may men of piety and exemplary life, who conduct the affairs of religion, meet your countenance, and receive support not incompatible with the principles of the constitution.

The more minute objects worthy of your deliberations I shall not delay your patience to enumerate, submitting to your wisdom those concerns of the state you shall deem more or less interesting, according to their magnitude; and shall take my leave with these general observations.

At this auspicious period of our affairs, when the noise of arms and war are no longer heard, a glorious opportunity presents of cultivating the arts of peace in good government, on principles of the soundest policy, by which nations have been conducted to greatness, and become the envy and admiration of the world. You have before you the wisdom and experience of ages, sources from whence what is great and good may be drawn, which, added to your own treasures of political knowledge, may be wisely applied in bringing the state in some degree towards perfection. I need not mention you are building for futurity, and that your wisdom and caution will hand down only proper materials, as monuments of your transactions. For centuries to come, the infant annals of these times no doubt will be traced back with eagerness by inquisitive posterity, for precedents, for maxims, to which the future government may still conform. Let them not be disappointed. Now is the important moment to establish on your part the continental power on its firmest basis, by which the people of these states rose, and are to be continued a nation. Now it behooves you to render permanent the security, and the honour of the state; to form such laws, that public virtue may be encouraged to diffuse its spirit through all ranks, and be pleased with the government which it hath erected; that the guilty be punished, and the just rewarded; that every citizen enjoy those equal rights promised him by the constitution, and which God and nature have given him. By these you will discover to the world the excellency of an American republic, and evince that the government of king is not always necessary to make a people happy.

ALEXANDER MARTIN.

Hillsborough, April 20, 1784.

The ANSWER of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, April 26, 1784.

To his EXCELLENCY

ALEXANDER MARTIN, Esq;

Governor, captain-general, and commander in chief, of the state of North-Carolina.

SIR,

THE papers which accompanied your excellency's address, contain information of such moment, that, without descending to matters of less magnitude, we should make a much longer session than the present advanced season of the year will admit, were we to give them that degree of deliberation which their importance requires.

The internal regulations which the definitive treaty make indispensably necessary, the re-establishment of commerce, and the support of the federal union, will be the first objects of our deliberations; other matters recommended by your excellency, will, during the course of the session, be properly attended to.

You will be pleased, sir, to receive our acknowledgments for the several matters contained in your address, and in particular for the warmth with which you have been pleased to recommend adoption of such measures as may tend to remove all commercial jealousies between the United States and Great-Britain, and which shall be consistent with those principles of reciprocity on which the treaty is founded.

RICHARD CASWELL, S. S.
THOMAS BENBURY, S. C.

To which his EXCELLENCY made the following

REPLY:

To the honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE assurances you are pleased to give of employing your deliberations on subjects of the first magnitude on this occasion, justly raise the expectations of our country, that by the wisdom and unanimity of your councils the great purposes intended may be happily effected.

I beg leave to return you my hearty thanks for the attention you have been pleased to pay to the recommendations in my address, and the honourable manner in which you have signified to me your sentiments and intentions on the subjects thereof.

ALEXANDER MARTIN.

The honourable Richard Dobbs Spaight, John Sitgreaves, Thomas Person, Benjamin Smith, Adlai Osborn, and William Cummings, Esquires, were elected delegates to represent the state of North-Carolina in congress, for one year from the first Monday in November next.

Extracts from the journal of congress, May 3.

On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a letter of the 26th of April last, from the superintendent of finance, enclosing a letter of the 26th of December, and one of the 10th of January from the marquis de la Fayette, with sundry papers enclosed,

Resolved, That a letter be written by the president to the marquis de la Fayette, expressing the high sense

which congreſs entertain of his important ſervices, relative to the commerce of France and theſe United States, and particularly to free ports—that there is every reaſon to expect mutual and permanent advantages from theſe liberal meaſures adopted by his moſt chriſtian majeſty; and that an extenſion thereof to his Weſt-India colonies will, in the opinion of congreſs, increaſe thoſe advantages, and produce the moſt ſalutary effect.

Reſolved, That a copy of a letter of the 29th of June laſt, from the count de Vergennes, and one of the 9th of January laſt, from Monſieur de Calonne, to the marquis de la Fayette, reſpecting free ports in France, be entered on the journal, and, when publiſhed, tranſmitted to the ſupreme executives of the ſeveral ſtates.

The letters being tranſlated, are as follow;

SIR, *Verſailles, 29th June, 1783.*

I HAVE received the letter which you did me the honour to write on the 17th of this month. You deſire to know what is meant by *free port*.

By this term, Sir, we mean a place to which all merchandiſes, as well foreign as domeſtic, may be imported, and from which they may be freely exported. You will judge, Sir, by this definition, that all the merchandiſes of the north, without exception, may be imported into l'Orient, and exported from it by the Americans. In a word, l'Orient will be reputed foreign with regard to France as far as reſpects commerce. The prohibitions and duties upon foreign merchandiſes will take effect only, in caſe any perſon deſires to introduce into the interior parts of the realm, the merchandiſes ſubjected to the one or the other.

I have the honour, &c.

DE VERGENNES.

Monſ. the marquis de la FAYETTE.

SIR, *Verſailles, 9th January, 1784.*

I HAVE communicated to the king the obſervations contained in the memoir which you tranſmitted to me relative to the commerce of America, and thoſe which you made at our laſt conference.

I am authoriſed to announce to you, that it is the intention of his majeſty to grant to the United States the ports of l'Orient and Bayonne as free ports, and beſides theſe that of Dunkirk and that of Marſeilles; the firſt of which enjoys abſolute freedom, and the other is reſtrained in the exerciſe of that freedom only with regard to tobacco, which is there ſubjected to a duty. The Americans may from this moment ſend their veſſels to thoſe four ports, where they will not meet with any kind of difficulty. You may, if neceſſary, explain what is meant by *free ports*, agreeably to the ſignification thereof given by Monſieur de Vergennes, in his letter of the 29th of June laſt. The Americans will find, above all, at Dunkirk, all the facilities they can deſire for the ſale of their leaf tobacco, their rice, their timber, and other merchandiſe, as well as for the purchaſe of what they want, ſuch as linens, woollens, brandy, &c. It is propoſed to eſtabliſh ſtores and magazines there, which ſhall be well ſupplied, on terms very advantageous for their commerce. I have given orders to the farmers-general to treat in preference, and at a reaſonable price, for the purchaſe of the tobaccoes of North-America, and moreover, the United States will be as much favoured in France, in matters of commerce, as any other nation. The complaints which they may make to you, or which Mr. Franklin, and the other American miniſters, which I would be very glad to ſee, may tranſmit to me on their behalf, ſhall be examined with great attention, and government will not ſuffer them to experience any kind of vexation. Every poſſible precaution will alſo be taken to prevent the ſending out bad merchandiſe, which, if it has hitherto taken place, can only be attributed to the avarice of ſome merchants of the loweſt order. I am going immediately to examine what relates to the cuſtoms and duties which hurt commerce. This is an important ſubject, and requires great attention. In fine, Sir, you may rely, that I ſhall be always diſpoſed, as well as Monſieur the marſhal de Caſtries, and Monſieur the count de Vergennes, to receive and liſten with attention to the demands and further repreſentations which you ſhall think proper to make in favour of the commerce of America. I have the honour to be, &c.

DE CALONNE.

P. S. The ports of Bayonne and l'Orient will be made ſimilar to that of Dunkirk with regard to entire freedom.

Monſ. the marquis de la FAYETTE.

May 7. On motion, *Reſolved*, That from the firſt day of Auguſt next, the ſalary of a miniſter of the United States at a foreign court, ſhall not exceed nine thouſand dollars per annum.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a ſecretary for foreign affairs, and being this day informed, by a letter of the 9th of March laſt from doctor Franklin, that Mr. J. Jay propoſed to embark for America, in the month of April, and this information correſponding with the intelligence communicated to congreſs by Mr. Jay himſelf, in his letters of laſt year, Mr. Jay was put in nomination; and the ballots being taken, Mr. John Jay was elected ſecretary for foreign affairs.

On motion, *Reſolved*, That a miniſter plenipotentiary be appointed in addition to Mr. John Adams and Mr. Benjamin Franklin, for the purpoſe of negotiating treaties of commerce.

Congreſs proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Thomas Jefferſon was elected.

May 11. On motion, *Reſolved*, That the agent of marine provide ſuitable accommodations for Mr. Jefferſon's paſſage to Europe.

On motion, *Reſolved*, That the information communicated to congreſs by the governor of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, in conſequence of their act of the 6th of January laſt, as the reſult of his enquiry reſpecting the robbery of the poſt-office at Princeton, is ſatisfactory, and exculpates Mr. Harriſon, the poſtmaſter at Princeton, from every ſuſpicion of colluſion or fraud.

On motion, *Reſolved*, That a ſecretary to the commiſſion for negotiating commercial treaties be appointed, and that to morrow be aſſigned for that purpoſe.

On motion, *Reſolved*, That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt next, the ſalary of a ſecretary to a commiſſion or embaſſy to a foreign court, or for negotiating treaties with foreign powers, ſhall not exceed three thouſand dollars per annum.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the ſtate of Maryland, publiſhed in purſuance of the 6th article of inſtructions from the office of finance, dated the 11th day of February, 1782.

	Dollars.	90ths.
Received, June 24, 1784,	1011	87
30	462	32
	1474	29

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

Annapolis, July 7, 1784.

JAMES PEARCE,

At his STORE, near the Governor's Houſe,
Has juſt imported, in the ſhip Liberty, captain John Hamilton, from London,

A LARGE quantity of GOODS, properly adapted for the preſent ſeaſon (which will be diſpoſed of, either by wholeſale or retail, on reaſonable terms, for caſh, bills of exchange, tobacco, or lumber); among which are the following, viz.

Saddlery, china, glaſs, earthen and tin ware, fiſh-hooks, gunpowder, porter in bottles, and various other articles.

N. B. The above ſhip is now gone to Port-Tobacco, to take in tobacco; ſhe will carry about 350 hogſheads, 200 of which are already engaged; the remainder will be taken in on freight at £.7 per ton. For paſſage apply to the captain on board, or as above. 1

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcribers, on Thurſday the 29th of July, 1784, at 11 o'clock, for ready caſh, at the dwelling-houſe of Jacob Welch, near to Mr. Robert Sanders's, on Patuxent river, the following articles, viz.

SIX milch cows, two heifers, two calves, three horſes, three feather-beds and furniture, three pewter diſhes, one dozen pewter plates, five pewter baſons, two iron pots, one cart, and all the plantation utenſils.

1 WILLIAM BROWN,
CALEB BURGESS.

Annapolis, July 7, 1784.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN GUNSMITH, to clean and repair a number of arms. Any orderly perſon, qualified for that purpoſe, may meet with good encouragement, and a conſiderable time of employment, by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

Charles-town, July 1, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Charles-town, in Cæcil county, intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to empower the commiſſioners of the town to ſell the vacant and forfeited lots, the marſh adjoining, and ſuch part, or the whole, of the public lots on the water, appropriated for public uſes, as they may think moſt conducive to the benefit of the town. Alſo to empower the inhabitants qualified to vote at county elections, to chooſe their commiſſioners annually or otherwiſe.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Annapolis, on the 29th day of June, 1784, a mulatto man named Peter, 39 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a ſneaking down look, is a dark ſkin'd mulatto, has big eyes, and has loſt almoſt all his teeth. Had on, when he went away, a black and white country cloth jacket and white country cloth breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and an under jacket without ſleeves, of a dark colour; he has been unwell and looks poorly. Whoever takes up the ſaid mulatto man, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if twenty miles ſix dollars, if further five pounds beſides what the law allows.

BALDWIN LUSBY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned from carrying him away; it is ſuſpected he will tell people he is free, change his name and cloaths, and paſs for a free man. He is a very great rogue, and it is likely will try to get by water, or paſs for a ſoldier who is coming to ſeek his pay. He may probably procure a ſoldier's diſcharge or a forged paſs.

July 2, 1784.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 29th of June laſt, from the paſture of Judſon Coolidge, near Marlborough, Prince-George's county, a likely bay horſe, about 14 and a half hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, brand (if any) unknown, ſhod all round. Any perſon delivering ſaid horſe to me, near Bladenſburg, ſhall receive ten dollars reward.

J. BEALL.

TAKEN up by Baſil Bargeſs, from the back of Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, two ſtray mares; one a roan, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, 9 or 10 years old, is branded on the near ſhoulder, which appears to be like an S with a heart though not very perceivable; the other is a ſorrel, about 13 and a half hands high, trots and gallops, neither branded nor docked, and appears to be 8 or 9 years old. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

To be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on immediately,

THE houſes and lot belonging to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling houſe is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a paſſage, and a light cloſet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the houſe is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for ſervants, and cellars below. There is alſo on the ſame lot, a coach houſe, ſtable, dairy, and meat houſe, and a large ſtrong warehouſe, which would make it convenient for a perſon in trade.

Alſo to be rented, the houſe and lot, lately in poſſeſſion of Clement Holliday, Eſq; it is a handſome building, beautifully ſituated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a ſmall family. For the terms of both, or either of the above houſes, apply to the ſubſcriber, perſonally, or by letter, at his ſeat on Patowmack.

14 RICHARD LEE.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE ſubſcriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleaſantly ſituated, conſiſting of two brick dwelling houſes with a paſſage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two ſtories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniencies ſuitable for a genteel family; there are all other neceſſary out houſes, ſuch as a waſhhouſe, negro quarter, corn houſe, barn, chaiſe houſe, and ſtables for twelve horſes, the whole being built within the ſpace of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine ſprings of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, beſides fruit trees of ſeveral ſorts. The premiſes may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

12 JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

May 26, 1784.

THE truſtees for Charlotte-hall ſchool, have appointed Henry Greenfield Sothoron, Eſq; to meet on the 14th and 21ſt of June, at the Cool Springs, in Saint Mary's county, to receive plans and propoſals for building a houſe calculated to accommodate ſixty boys, maſter and ſervants. Two hundred and fifty thouſand bricks, with lime ſufficient to work up the ſaid bricks, will be furniſhed by the truſtees to the contractor at the place where the houſe is to be built. A general meeting of the truſtees will be held on the 12th of July next, at the Cool Springs, to cloſe finally with the moſt advantageous offer for executing the aforeſaid building; a conſiderable ſum of money will be furniſhed the contractor, if neceſſary.

3 HENRY TUBMAN, regiſter.

Annapolis, June 24, 1784.

To be SOSD by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore on the Head of the Dock,

A QUANTITY of excellent Weſt-India rum and Jamaica ſpirit, by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity. Alſo ſome port wine, of the firſt quality, in bottles, upon the loweſt terms, for caſh.

3 JAMES MACKUBIN.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by William Yealdhall, living at the Land of Eaſe, a bright bay mare, about 14 hands high, about five years old, no perceivable brand, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces naturally. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3

Calvert county, May 15, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sabeut Card, a languiſhing priſoner in ſaid county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general aſſembly, for an act to releaſe him from his preſent confinement. 6

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday evening, the 20th day of March laſt, on his way home from Annapolis, NEGRO CALE, belonging to Mary Hammond, daughter of John Hammond, Eſq; deceaſed; he is about twenty-ſix years of age, well made, bow-legged, of a dingy or rather a copperiſh complexion, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, had his wool growing remarkably thick and low on his forehead; had on when he went away, a coarſe hat bound round with white, a double breaſted brown ſailors jacket, the reſt of his cloaths is uncertain; he has a remarkable dent, or rather hole, in his left cheek, oppoſite his jaw-bone; he is diſcoverable likewiſe, if ſtopped, by other ſingularities, his exceſſive talkativeneſs and ſmoothneſs of tongue. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, from

5 WILLIAM HAMMOND, adminiſtrator,
living on the Head of Severn.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby forewarned from carrying him away, concealing him or harbouring him one hour, at their peril.

Annapolis, June 30, 1784.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said deceased, at public vendue, on Saturday the 17th day of July next,

ONE hundred acres of land, in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent river, about two miles above Queen-Anne; the land is level and the soil good; on it is an excellent stream of water for a mill seat. The improvements are, two small dwelling-houses, a corn-house, and a good peach orchard. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

2 JOHNZE TONGUE, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceased.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for a law to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco at London-town, on South river, and for the appointment of an inspector to superintend the same. 2

Annapolis, June 30, 1784.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, have been falsely accused of some scandalous report made use of by me against my wife: Therefore, in vindication of her character, I hereby declare, that I believe my said wife Catherine to be an honest and virtuous woman, and that she has in no ways prejudiced or injured me on any account whatever, but that the whole difference that has happened between us, I really believe, was contrived by wicked and mischievous persons.

2 THOMAS BONNER.

June 8, 1784.

STOLEN from Mr. John Carroll's plantation, near the Head of South river, a sorrel HORSE, blaze face, about thirteen hands and a half high, about ten years old, unshod, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but the brand forgot, trots and gallops, and is a work horse. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall be paid five dollars.

2 THOMAS WARFIELD.

Calvert county, June 1, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower her to open a road from her dwelling house through a corner of the land now occupied by Dr. Barton Tabbs, until it intersects the main road leading from St. Leonard's-creek-town to Prince-Frederick-town, where the court-house of the county aforesaid stands. 3

MARY BOND.

W A N T E D,

As an assistant in a family, where her employment will be very easy,

A SEDATE, careful WOMAN, who understands something of household management. Terms will be made agreeable to a person who answers the above description. Enquire of the printers. 3

June 16, 1784.

To be SOLD at public auction, at Magruder's, on the fifteenth of July next,

ONE HALF of the sloop Caroline, with all necessary rigging, the property of Thomas Harwood, 3d, and Walter H. Hoxton, the latter having directed by will his part to be disposed of, giving twelve months credit, with bond and approved security. She is a well built new boat, and advantageously calculated for the freighting business, being able to carry in the bay 42 or 43 hogsheads of tobacco, and 11 or 12 hundred bushels of grain.

3 X RICHARD EDELEN, executor.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. George Mann's tavern, in Annapolis, on Friday the 9th day of July, at 11 o'clock,

A NEGRO WOMAN, named Priss, the property of the subscriber, is about thirty-nine years of age, and with child. She has been brought up to house-work, is a very good cook, can wash and iron, and sew well. She will be sold for cash; or twelve months credit, on bond with approved security.

3 X SAMUEL WOOD.

Prince-George's county, June 16, 1784.

TEN POUNDS REWARD,

For bringing my SADDLE-HORSE to me at Upper-Marlborough.

HE was taken away at Whitsuntide, by some person who I fear never means to return him. He is a dark bay, neither docked nor branded, thirteen hands three inches high, well formed, no white spot or mark of any sort on him; has a very fine long tail, and is remarkably spirited when under the saddle. There were several strolling men who passed through here about that time, some enquiring the road to Alexandria, others to Annapolis; I fear some of them have taken him. Any person bringing him to me at this place, or delivering him to Mr. Samuel Hutcheson at my plantation, shall have the above reward. 3 2

W. SPRIGG BOWIE.

Choptank bridge, on Choptank river, state of Maryland, April 28, 1784.

SIXTEEN hundred acres of LAND, in the Delaware state, Kent county, for sale, either in the whole or part, as may best suit the purchasers. It is about 14 miles from a landing on Delaware bay, and 8 miles from said bridge, where shallops can come to. This river empties into Chesapeake bay, and renders the lands of value, having an advantage both of Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. On the whole is a clearing of eight hundred acres, divided into three farms at present, but may be subdivided easily, as it is all in one clearing entire. It has the advantage of two branches, filled with exceeding fine ash and maple timber, one of which branches has a ditch through it, and a clearing of one hundred acres fit for the sithe, and side ditched; also thirty acres more side ditched and partly cleared, and fifty acres more in woods and not side ditched; on the other branches are upwards of eighty acres, below which and above ditches are cut, which will render the draining easy.

On the three farms, as they are now laid off, are a dwelling house neatly finished, 26 by 26 feet, two stories high, covered and boarded with cedar, two rooms and flush passage at the end below, three rooms and entry above, cellar in two apartments underneath; a kitchen and pantry adjoining, 26 feet by 16, several out-houses, and a barn, floored flush, 30 by 30 feet. To this farm, which is now rented for 500 bushels of wheat per annum, 520 acres are allotted.

Two logged dwelling-houses, 18 by 20 feet each, and other out-houses. To this farm, which is now rented for 200 bushels of wheat per annum, are 580 acres, with 30 acres of ditched and partly cleared meadow, and eight acres of meadow fit for the sithe.

A dwelling-house, with a flush cellar, 20 by 20 feet, kitchen adjoining, in good repair; a large barn or tobacco-house 60 by 50 feet, with two 60 feet sheds 12 feet wide; a house, formerly used as a negro quarter, 30 by 24 feet, hipped roof, and other out-houses. The quantity of land to this is 500 acres, 100 of which is cleared meadow and drained, and the remainder of the above described ditched branch. It now rents for 73 pounds for three years, at the end of which, for three years more, for 100 pounds per annum. Made meadow, and is well adapted for tobacco.

The other farms have a large proportion of meadow land each, and may be advanced largely in the rents, and will be parceling off to a smaller quantity in each farm. There are on the whole six bearing apple tree orchards, of about 900 trees in the whole. The upland is fertile, for raising either flax, corn, wheat, oats, and, if properly manured, tobacco. For one third cash down, and remaining two thirds reasonable credit. Further terms will be made known by applying at Choptank bridge, and the lands will be shewn by Messieurs Alford and Cooper, or Mr. Hugh M'Pherson, tenants on the premises.

2 BENEDICT BRICE.

Annapolis, July 1, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

By JOSEPH DOWSON, in the brig LUCY, Captain WILLIAM DENNIS, from London,

A LARGE and very general assortment of dry goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell, on very reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco. 2

June 16, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Frederick-town, on the 9th instant, a mulatto man SLAVE, named PHILIP TODD, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slim made, and short hair; his cloaths are uncertain, having taken several suits with him. He rode away on a bright bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, long black switch tail, trots and gallops, very spirited, and has no perceivable brand. As he has been a waiter to John Ridout, Esq; for several years past, and is well acquainted in Annapolis and Baltimore, it is not improbable but he may make for one of those places, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps may have a forged pass. Whoever will secure the said slave, so that I may get him again, shall receive eight dollars reward, and two dollars for the mare, and all reasonable charges, if brought to Mr. Thomas Basford near Frederick-town, or to the subscriber in Prince-George's county.

3 JOHN MACGILL.

All masters of vessels are forbid taking him on board at their peril.

June 21, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the NANTES, from LONDON,

And to be SOLD by the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough,

A WELL assorted cargo of English and East-India goods; among which are, mens and womens first and second mournings.

I want about 100 hogsheads of the best Patuxent and Patowmack tobacco.

3 BENJAMIN ODEN.

Frederick-town, June 21, 1784.

ALL persons, having claims against the estate of the late Mr. John Hanson, of Frederick-town, deceased, are desired to produce them to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make a speedy settlement with

3 JANE HANSON, executrix.

In pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the second day of August next,

A TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchased of the commissioners for the sale of confiscated British property, by Joseph Lyon, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years. w 8

5 ELEANOR LYON,
HENRY LYON,
WILLIAM CANTER, jun.

Annapolis, June 15, 1784.

THE commissioner appointed to liquidate and settle in specie value all certificates given for supplies by public officers to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals, for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expences thereon, within the state of Maryland, and also to issue new certificates in exchange for those that any commissary or quarter master-general, or other officer who had a right to give such certificates, for supplies or services rendered to the United States; Gives notice, that he will attend at George-town, in Montgomery county, on Monday the 12th day of July next, on Tuesday the 20th at Frederick-town, the 26th at Hagar's-town, and on Wednesday the 4th of August at Old-town, in Washington county. Soon after his return, he will attend at Baltimore, Harford, Elk, and through the eastern shore counties, to St. Mary's and Charles counties on the western, of which further notice shall be published.

4 X JAMES NOURSE,
Com. accts. state Mar.

N. B. The commissioner is directed to receive lottery tickets as vouchers for the prizes which may have been drawn to such tickets, and certify the same as debts of the United States at and after the rate of one dollar in specie for every forty dollars of such prizes.

May 10, 1784.

To be S O L D,

THAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonard-town, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.

9 JOSEPH SPRIGG.

St. Mary's county, May 25, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a bright mulatto fellow called NACE, aged twenty-two years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well made; he took with him a coarse blue cloth jacket without skirts, double breasted, with leather buttons, and lined with white flannel, a pair of old white jeans breeches, new osnabrig shirt, and old felt hat; has a scar on his forehead, and a long bushy head of hair; has got a quick way of speaking, is an artful fellow, and has been used as a waiter. It is likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and endeavour to get on board some vessel at Baltimore or Alexandria. I will give a reward of three pounds current money to any person who will secure him, if taken within the state and brought home, or if out of the state five pounds like money. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

4 HENRY NEALE.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.